The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY ..... November 17, 1886.

GENERAL BEAVER'S plurality in the State is 42,565.

THE annual outcry against the free pass business is now on.

GENERAL PATTON'S majority in the 20th Congressional district is 242. This is the district ex-Governor Curtin represents at present.

THE Lancaster *New Era* recommends General Beaver to offer Marriott Brosius, Esq., of that city, a position in his cabinet.

ON Friday Governor Pattison appointed Henry Reed, Esq., of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Ludlow, of that city.

THE Democratic organs are now announcing that their party is in good shape for 1888. It is very apparent that it was not in good shape this year.

THE gossips are busily at work fixing up a Cabinet for General Beaver. As that gentleman has the last say, it is most probable that he will make his own choice of Cabinet officers.

ACCORDING to the statement of the newspapers throughout the State, Col. Quay, the present State Treasurer, is in the field as a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Hon. John Mitchell.

THE election of seven Republican Representatives in Congress, of the ten from Old Virginia, in lieu of but two, which the former now have in the present Congress, is one of the most astounding surprises of the late election.

LAST week Philadelphia and Allegheny county Senators and Representatives endorsed Col. M. S. Quay for election to the United States Senate. As several other counties in the State have done the same thing, Col. Quay's election is assured. There will, in all probability, be no organized opposition to his election.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: The news comes from Harrisburg that there is talk of making Mr. James A. McDevitt, of Lancaster, State Treasurer, in the event of Col. Quay's election to the United States Senate. Mr. McDevitt was a candidate for this office at the time Col. Quay was nominated. The appointment will be made by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

"HIGH license," says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, "must come. It is the inevitable. There is a louder call for it than the total call for prohibition, and there is no doubt that it would work a revolution in the liquor trafic. The liquor dealer who opposes it is blind, and is acting against his own best interest. It has proved beneficial in Chicago; why should it not be equally so in the cities of Pennsylvania."

THE town of Carlisle is in Pennsylvania, but the students of Dickinson College act as if they lived in South Carolina. Why shouldn't the colored janitor's boy enter the Preparatory Department? There are colored boys in Northern colleges, and they sit with the white boys in chapel, and are regarded according to their character and attainments. The Dickinson College authorities have done just right in letting the colored boy in, and telling students that don't want him there that their resignations will be accepted whenever they wish to present them.

THERE seems to be a general willingness to believe that the Iowa weather prophet wasn't altogether wrong. Among the sagest predictions that he made was one to the effect that it would probably be cold in December. Now it never has been cold in December before, and it must have taken a great deal of moral courage to hazard a prediction like that, but the very breathlessness, so to speak, of the prediction, is what may have led the public into believing it. If the Burlington prophet can only be induced to predict slush for March and sunshine for June, he will win a place in the National esteem not reached even by the brilliant Mr. Wiggins.—*Phil'a Times.*

THAT there is a well-balanced head on the shoulders of Master-Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, has again been fully illustrated in his letter to the striking Knights at Chicago. He is determined to force the policy of the organization, of which he is the head, against its own members as well as against employers of labor. He calls their attention to the fact that the strike is contrary to the policy of the Knights of Labor, and in direct violation of the agreement recently made by Mr. Barry. He directs the local board "to settle the strike by putting the men back at the old hours until the order of the Knights of Labor takes definite action on the eight-hour question. If the men refuse, take their charters. We must have obedience and discipline. The order, we understand, has been obeyed by all but a few malcontents, who will be better out than in the organization. This policy will make the Knights of Labor much more powerful than they could otherwise hope to become, and virtually settle the great strike.

ONE of the most remarkable cases of blackmail on record is now being tried at Boston. It appears from the statements of P. L. Moen, a manufacturer and millionaire, that he has paid no less than $250,000 to one Levi Wilson, as hush money. Moen's story is, that Wilson, several years ago, threatened to expose some alleged criminal act, but whether committed by Moen himself, or by some one connected with him, does not appear from his testimony. Any way he gave Wilson $100 to keep the secret; then $1,000; in a short while $50,000, and, after $250,000 had been extorted, a demand for $100,000 more so revolted him, that he determined to no longer submit to the drain. What the matter was which gave Wilson such a hold on Moen, remains a secret; but that it was of a most damaging nature is evidenced by the fact of his paying a quarter of a million of dollars to keep it quiet. It is not credible that a man capable of amassing so large a fortune did not know the avenues of escape furnished him by the law; nor could he fail to know that the more he yielded, the larger the demand would be. The audacity of Wilson is a striking feature in the case. Having no legal status whatever, he goes into court and calmly defies the obvious charge of blackmail. While nothing in the known facts is incompatible with the entire innocence of the blackmailed party, it is equally clear that the extent of the demands so long yielded to, and the continued confidence of the man who holds the secret, could be made the basis of another, though purely conjectural, theory. The success of any blackmailing operation depends less upon the substantiality of the charge employed, than the estimate the accused puts upon his social position and general standing.

OFFICIAL PLURALITIES.

How the Counties of Pennsylvania Voted on November

Following is the official plurality of each county of Pennsylvania, the count of Philadelphia having been finished on Monday evening.

BEAVER'S PLURALITIES.		BLACK PLURALITIES.	
Allegheny	6,811	Adams	433
Armstrong	749	Berks	6,000
Beaver	1,296	Bucks	250
Bedford	381	Cambria	1,100
Blair	947	Carbon	710
Bradford	3,140	Centre	350
Butler	674	Clarion	1,088
Cameron	112	Clearfield	1,500
Chester	3,597	Clinton	600
Crawford	1,067	Columbia	2,325
Dauphin	1,420	Cumberland	860
Delaware	2,579	Elk	682
Erie	1,422	Fayette	295
Forest	156	Fulton	282
Franklin	590	Greene	1,436
Huntingdon	900	Juniata	45
Indiana	2,117	Lackawanna	250
Jefferson	32	Lehigh	1,900
Lancaster	9,581	Luzerne	2,607
Lawrence	1,747	Lycoming	1,400
Lebanon	1,966	Monroe	1,056
McKean	866	Montour	684
Mercer	622	Northampton	3,607
Mifflin	11	Northumberland	873
Montgomery	496	Pike	607
Perry	11	Schuylkill	1,440
Philadelphia	25,606	Sullivan	515
Potter	426	Wayne	179
Snyder	746	Westmoreland	549
Somerset	2,113	Wyoming	4
Susquehanna	1,196	York	2,492
Tioga	2,860		
Union	643	Total	36,799
Venango	342		
Warren	1,045		
Washington	630		
Total	79,274		

Beaver's plurality, 42,565.

The Vote Analyzed.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 11.—Official returns have been received at the State Department from all the counties in the State, except Carbon, Delaware, Clinton, Lycoming, Schuylkill, Warren, Washington and Wayne. The aggregate vote for Governor is: Beaver, 573,962; Black, 530,906; Wolfe, 28,224; Houston, 3,563; In the counties from which returns have been received the vote is 736,715 against 672,231 four years ago. The increase, as compared with that of 1882, is about 9 per cent. which ratio, if sustained in the rest of the State, will make the total vote in the State about 811,000, or an increase of nearly 67,000.

The Greenback-Labor vote has dwindled from 22,996 to less than 6,000. The Prohibition vote has increased from 3,196 to over 30,000. The vote for Beaver will exceed 400,000, and that for Black will be greater than that received by Pattison when he was elected by over 40,000 plurality. Black will fall short of Cleveland's poll about 30,000, while Beaver will be 70,000, behind Blaine. The vote will be short of that of the last Presidential election about 30,000.

Evidence Against Fotheringham.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—The evidence in the express robbery case, so far as made public, goes to prove that the messenger, David S. Fotheringham, was an accessory, or at least a willing victim; to the affair. Discrepancies in his statement to the detectives indicate that he knows more of the manner in which the robbery was planned and executed than he would like to have them know, and an expert penman who was before the grand jury on last Saturday states that the three letters signed "Jim Cummings" were written by one and the same man, and expresses the belief that that man was Fotheringham, and that he wrote them before the commission of the robbery. It now transpires that the messenger's trunk was searched soon after the robbery and a number of sheets of paper were found covered with copies of the signature of F. J. Barrett, manager of the express company. It is supposed that the messenger became able to forge this signature so that he might affix it to the orders which the robber presented, which allowed him to enter the car. Altogether it looks bad for the messenger.

Dynamite Deviltry.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 12.—Upon the arrival at Dubois, Pa., of the mail train north on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad to-day the car inspector, while passengers were getting on and off the cars at the depot, discovered three dynamite bombs and caps fastened under the springs of the rear coach. The bombs were carefully removed, and there were many pale faces among the passengers when they learned the terrible fate they had so narrowly escaped. The train starts from Punxsatawney every morning, and it is undoubtedly at that place that the bombs were placed under the springs, as it only makes short stops between there and Dubois, which is twenty miles from the place of starting; and how it was possible for a train to run that distance over short curves with that amount of dynamite and caps under the springs of a coach is a mystery. Thirty-four persons were in the coach, and had the accident occurred as intended the loss of life would have been very great. Suspicion points to no person as the perpetrator of this deed, but the matter will be thoroughly investigated by the railroad authorities and an effort made to bring the criminal to justice.

The Move on Mexico.

DALLAS, Texas, November 15.—The station for recruiting volunteers to take part in the proposed expedition into Mexico and the establishment of a new republic composed of the northern provinces, has been removed from this city to St. Louis. The recruiting agents say they have more applications than they can handle. They do not fear interence from the United States, but are of the opinion that when the invasion takes place Great Britain will endeavor to assist the Mexican Government. This, they say, will force the United States to step in, and the result will be a reorganization and division of the Mexican states on the basis they deserve.

Another Ocean Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The steamer Oceanic, which arrived to-day from Hong Kong and Yokohama, brings intelligence of the sinking of the steamer Normantore, with a cargo of tea for New York and Canada, off Pashima, Japan. Of 72 persons on board all but 12 were drowned.

BOLTING K. OF L. MEN

Decide to Disobey Powderly, but His Eloquent Helpers Speak, and Happily Turn the Turbulent Tide.

CHICAGO, November 14.—The indecision of the strikers last night whether or not to obey the order to return to work, led to serious complications to-day. A special meeting of the Chicago Trades Assembly had some time ago been called for this afternoon, the understanding being that action would be taken in regard to boycotting Armour. Powderly's order had led many of the delegates to believe this morning that the object of the meeting had been removed, but President Rowan had scarcely rapped the meeting to order when George Schilling, a local prominent Socialistic agitator, precipitated a general discussion of Powderly's order, the attitude of the strikers, and what action should be taken. It was soon developed that there was very strong opposition in the assembly to Powderly's order, and strangely enough the opposition all came from delegates who are Knights, while those who are trades unionists favored it, many of them on the ground that Powderly's order was the only rational thing he could do in the premises.

POWDERLY DEFIED.

Schilling introduced a resolution instructing and empowering the Executive Committee of the Trades Assembly, acting as a joint committee, to hold themselves in readiness, and, whenever called on by the Executive Committee of the strikers, to investigate the affairs at the stock yards and act with the strikers and assist them in any way possible. This resolution was understood to mean that the strikers would not obey the Powderly order and that the Trades Assembly would aid and abet them in disobeying. Richard Powers, ex-President of the Seamen's Union, vehemently declared Powderly's order arbitrary and dictatorial. The strikers, he asserted, were in the best position to decide the proper course, and they were in favor of continuing the strike. If any outside pressure was brought to bear to enforce the order it would result in a schism in the Knights of Labor, the destruction of that organization in this part of the country, and the crippling of its influence throughout the land. It was in vain that the opponents of the resolution pointed out that disobedience to Powderly's order would be just as destructive to the Knights. Schilling and Powers carried their point. The assembly immediately adjourned.

A SUPPRESSED ORDER.

Following is the order to the stock yard strikers which has, after being withheld several days, been formally promulgated to take effect to-morrow:

November 10.

T. B. Barry:

In a circular issued March 12, 1886, I stated the policy of the Knights of Labor on the eight-hour question. The circular was read to and approved by the General Executive Board, before it went out. It was afterward approved by the entire order. In opposition to that circular the men at the stock yards struck for eight hours. The order of the Knights of Labor was not brought into this controversy; hence no action was necessary. During the session of the General Assembly the men at the stock yards struck again. You were sent to try and settle, but in case of failure the order was not to be involved or asked for assessments. You settled by ordering the men back at the old hours. They have, in violation of the law and your orders, and without notifying us, again struck for eight hours. The board instructs you and Carlton, who will be with you to-day, to settle by putting the men back at the old hours until the order of the Knights of Labor takes definite action on the eight-hour question. If the men refuse, take their charters. We must have obedience and discipline.

T. V. POWDERLY.

It is said that the radical element of the strikers sent a number of very severe telegrams to Powderly to-day, expressing displeasure at his interference, and intimating that he had better revoke the mandate and let them help themselves. T. B. Barry, of the Knights of Labor General Executive Board, said to-day he believed the men would go to work to-morrow and that the strike was at an end. He had great hopes that the non-unionists would all leave the packing houses in a short time, and that in this way the Knights of Labor could obtain their old positions. This afternoon he visited all the assemblies that he could, urging them to comply with the order, and return to work. Returning to his hotel, he and Mr. Carlton, another member of the General Executive Board, had a long interview with the police officials. This was said to be toward

PRESERVING HARMONY

to-morrow, and arranging for the old committees of the Knights to assist the police in maintaining order while the men were obtaining places. The interview was evidently a pleasant one. Only two assemblies of Knights of Labor are known to have refused to ratify the Powderly order. The first was the coopers, under the lead of their Master Workman, George Schilling. The other refractory assembly is that known as the mixed assembly, the Master Workman of which is M. J. Butler, the man who gave the order to strike.

A meeting of the packers and their foremen was held to-day at Armour's to prepare for the return of the men to-morrow. It was decided to take things cooly and act slowly until matters were moving along satisfactorily. Shortly after the meeting a placard was issued, headed "General Order No. 1," and signed by Sheriff Hanchett. The order states that the employes of the various packing houses desired to return to work would report at places disignated, the men of each of the houses being given a separate location. On the strike being ended the manager of each house will report at the place disignated, and with the assistance of the foremen select from the line of returning strikers such men as they desired to have come to work on that or any other day, giving to each man a pass with the name of the firm stamped upon it, which pass will admit him within the militia picket lines. After having selected all the men they desired the managers will request the balance to return home and report again at the same place on any day they may be named by the managers.

After this had been posted in public places other manifestoes on wrapping paper appeared, advising the strikers to remain out. The foremen of the houses made some of their selections during the afternoon and issued passes to choice mechanics, those having families being the most favored. There is a general anticipation of a great deal of trouble to-morrow, and for several weeks to come. About the only disorder reported to-day was at Forty-ninth and Loomis streets. Nelson Morris, the packer, had sent a milk wagon from his establishment to the depot to get some milk. A mob of Lowlums surrounded it. They cut loose the horses, roughly handled the two men in the wagon, overturned the conveyance and turned the milk into the gutter. Three men were arrested for the offense.

THE STRIKE VIRTUALLY SETTLED.

The finishing blow to the strike of 25,000 stock yards employes was given to-night, and the strike is virtually a thing of the past. A mass meeting of the Knights of Labor assemblies involved was held in Germania Hall to-night. Nearly 3,000 men crowded each other in the narrow space and gave evidence of the greatest excitement and highly wrought feeling. The meeting had not been long in progress when the question was put to the assemblage, "Shall the order of General Master Workman Powderly be obeyed and the strike ended?" A large element refrained from voting, and only 705 men gave token of obedience. There were just 1,142 angry voices of dissent. Barry and Carlton, who were on the platfrom refused to take the vote as the sense of the meeting, and pleaded for a reconsideration. They declared earnestly that 1,142 votes should not be allowed to keep 25,000 men from work and from obedience to the highest authority in the Knights of Labor. Gradually the two leaders gained sway over the multitude, and by another vote it was declared that the vote should not be regarded as decisive. Then Carlton and Barry flung themselves into the breach they had created, and with eloquent words, appealed to the sober judgment of the men argued with their selfinterest, and pictured the horrors almost inevitable should they persist in refusal. The speeches carried the meeting by storm. When the last word had been spoken a unanimous vote was taken to obey the order of Powderly and resume work to-morrow. A feature of the meeting was the assurance given the men by Barry that they would all sooner or later secure the places they had quit.

DISCIPLINE NECESSARY.

The main point made by Barry and Carlton was that obedience was necessary to prevent disruption of the Knights of Labor organization in Chicago. In putting the final question whether to obey or not, the form was altered, so that the men in adopting the resolution return to work as commanded, but did it under protest. From interviews with leading packers it is apparent that the employers have not yet formulated a clearly defined policy as to the conditions upon which the strikers will be given work. A money deposit, to be forfeited if the employe quits without giving two weeks' notice, is a favorite measure. The Packers' Association will hold a meeting to-morrow to devise some method of the kind for future protection.

Powderly's Order Obeyed.

CHICAGO, November 15.—At an early hour this morning the late striking employes of the packing houses assembled at the respective headquarters indicated in the Sheriff's order issued yesterday and applied for employment. The crowd was orderly and perfectly quiet. The foremen of the different houses selected such men as they required at once, and the remainder departed, evidently satisfied that they would be taken back as soon as the houses were in full running shape again. The number of old men re-employed this morning was between twelve and fifteen hundred. No difficulty between old and new employes is anticipated.

The question as to what extent the old employes shall have precedence over the new is the general topic of discussion. At the packers' meeting yesterday afternoon the situation was discussed in the light of the strike being declared off. All took Mr. Powderly's order calmly, but were plainly gratified by it. All, however, were unanimous in the declaration that no new men should be discharged to make room for the old ones. The determination was also expressed that only those should be taken back who were desired by the employers. "There is no room now for all the old men," said Mr. Hately, after the meeting. "I have some new men who are about equal to the old, and, besides, there are not enough of animals on hand to start up in full force. It will take me several days to get ready for complete work."

Other packers expressed like opinions, and while all said they would take back all the old men they could use, none of them believed that many of them would be immediately wanted. The militia will probably be kept on duty a week longer.

Manager Cudahy, of Armour & Co., says they have taken back about 500 of their old men. This was all that could be utilized on short notice. He instructed Deputy Sheriff Burke, however that there would be work for them in a little while. They were told not to be dissatisfied and impatient. The strike greatly disorganized the business of the packers. They have not now sufficient hogs and cattle brought to run in full force. It will take a week or two to get reorganized, but the busy season is now coming on and the prospects of work for all are not discouraging.

It is said that great discontent sprang up among the new hands who took the place of strikers when they heard the news of the end of the fight. Many of them have already expressed a desire to quit work. All such will be paid off and sent back to their homes. Such of the imported men as are competent and choose to continue will be retained and protected at all hazards.

Two Bold Jail Breakers.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15.—Adolph Kettner and Theodore Becker, serving sentence of five and three years respectively, for manslaughter, cut their way out of the county jail at New Castle last night and escaped. Kettner, who shot and killed a man in a saloon where he was tending bar, had served about two years' time and had nearly three more to stay behind the bars. Becker was also a bar-keeper, and under the impression that a patron of his house, who had been refused a drink, was going to fire his buildings, shot him through the heart. He had about two years more to serve. Both prisoners were Germans and were confined to the same cell.

The Sheriff who is also prison keeper, has been moving his goods from the jail the past week to make room for his successor, and while he was thus busily engaged the two men cut out of their cell, and with the aid of a rope ladder, scaled the walls. The Sheriff has offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of the two men. It is stated by the other prisoners that Kettner and Becker planned a general delivery of prisoners and were especially anxious for "Big Frank" McCoy to join them. The latter, however, promptly declined, and says if he can not be released from the jail by any legal process the barrel cell will be his death chamber. The Sheriff, however, discredits his story and has kept him under especially vigilant surveillance.

She was a Democrat.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., November 15.—Mrs. Adams, wife of Christopher Adams, an industrious blacksmith, took her stepdaughter and $200 in money belonging to her husband and skipped last Friday. When the husband went home to supper he found the house dismantled, all the furniture having been taken away. Adams is anxious to recover his daughter, and is willing to let his wife and the property go. He asserts that on election day he informed his wife of his intention to vote the Republican ticket and she notified him that if he did there would be a vacancy in the household as she would not live with any one but a Democrat. Adams said to-day:—"When my wife found I had voted the Republican ticket she quietly made preparations to leave, but said nothing to me. If I had a hundred wives and they threatened to leave me because I voted the Republican ticket I would say go. She can keep the $200 if I can get my daughter. This is my second wife and she is a good deal younger than I am."

No School Children Need Apply.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Nov. 15.—A large class of children is being prepared for first communion at St. John's Catholic Church. In referring yesterday from the pulpit to the preparations necessary for the worthy reception of the sacrament Father Tahaney, the pastor, said that no child who attends the public schools will be permitted to approach the communion railing. "The children must have a christian education," said Father Tahaney, "and this they cannot get in the public schools. I say to you now that the only thing that will prevent this country within the next fifty years becoming thoroughly infidel will be the Church schools. This fact is acknowledged now by many Protestant clergymen as well as by Catholics."

The South Penn to be Finished.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The construction of another line westward will not interfere with the building of the South Penn, so far as known. A number of gentlemen here who are interested to the construction of the latter, state that they have not withdrawn from it but on the other hand they have refused to do so, because they were legally bound to it. There seems to be a feeling that there is business enough in Pittsburgh for even two more lines to that point.

Pledged to Support Quay.

LANCASTER, Pa., November 15.—At a meeting of the newly-elected members of the Legislature from this county in Lancaster city this afternoon, a resolution was passed pledging the members to vote for M. S. Quay for United States Senator. All present voted for the resolution except Assemblyman Baldwin, of the lower district. He said that he was not against Quay, but desired to consult his constituents before binding himself.

A Humerous Robber.

ST. LOUIS, November 12.—Whoever the robber was who captured about $100,000 from the Adams Express car on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad two weeks ago, he is amusing himself at the expense of his victims. He is pleased to call himself "Jim Cummings," and despite the fact that a wealthy corporation and the most skilled and experienced detectives are doing all that money and brains can do to run him down, Mr. Cummings occupies his spare time in defying his pursuers and furnishing them with false clues on which to exercise their ingenuity. He seems to feel so absolutely assured of his own safety that he dares to amuse himself at the expense of the express company. He has written several letters heretofore, and the detectives are all agreed that they were written by the now imprisoned messenger, Fotheringham, before the robbery was committed, as a measure of safety should he be suspected, and an alleged expert penuman testified before the grand jury that the handwriting was the same as the messenger's. But the *Republican* is in receipt of a fresh letter, dated Topeka, which it prints this morning in the same handwriting as the others and signed "Jim Cummings," which goes to show that Fotheringham could not possibly have written either of the others. In the letter he states that he regrets that suspicion should rest upon Fotheringham, and asserts that the messenger did all in his power to protect the company's property. He requests that the package which accompanys the letter, and which contains property valued at $10,000 in notes, mortgages, etc., be returned to the Adams Express Company.

Upon one receipt for money to the First National Bank of Eureka, Kansas, appeared the following signature: "Jim Cummings, for First National Bank, Eureka," and on the one below, where the fact is to be noted that if the money is not received in proper shape occurred the words, "I have no complaint to make whatever." A postscript to the letter says: "I sent that bank note to Frank James for a joke, not for any desire to get him into trouble. On a letter from W. H. Damsel, manager of the company, to an agent, calling upon the latter to procure a second bondsman, the robber wrote: "In order to give the 'bloke' a chance to see if he's any good on earth I will go on his bond. Jim Cummings. Value of property, $53,000 in cash."

In spite of the fact that this last letter goes to prove that Fotheringamm was not its writer, a morning paper says: When the messenger's trunk was examined there were a number of letters written in a peculiar back hand which "Jim Cummings" affects, others in a hand slanting in the other direction, and, most important of all, sheets of paper with the signature of W. J. Barrett written on them a number of times, with a manifest intention of making a close copy of the original. As soon as the documents were examined the detectives and Mr. Damsel agreed that these and the Jim Cummings letters were written by the same person, but how they came into Fotheringham's possession is still a mystery.

It is confidently stated that the officials of the express company and the detectives in their employ have discovered the identity of the two men recently indicted by the grand jury for grand larceny under the names of "Jim Cummings" and Richard Roe, but they do not as yet see fit to make their plans public. It has been ascertained that a waitress in a Paine street restaurant was Cumming's mistress, and from her his description tallies exactly with that given by Fotheringham, was obtained. The shop at St. Charles Mo., where the camp with outfits, etc., referred to by Cummings, in a former letter, were purchased, has been visited by the detectives, and from the proprietor they learned that one of the purchasers was the waitress paramour, and doubtless one of the robbers. Both of these men will soon be arrested.

Over a Foot of Snow.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 14.—There was a heavy snow-fall last night and snow is still falling. It is now over one and a half feet deep. Trains are more than an hour late on all roads leading to the city.

AUBURN, Nov. 14.—There is over a foot of snow on the ground here, and it is still snowing.

GENEVA, Nov. 14.—The heaviest snow storm ever experienced this early in the season is now prevailing here. The snow is twenty inches deep on a level and in drifts from three to six feet deep. Trains on all the roads centering here are two hours late.

OSWEGO, Nov. 12.—A blizzard struck Oswego at 9.30 o'clock last night, and it is still blowing and snowing hard. Trains are delayed and the street railroad is blocked for the first time since its operation. A fleet of ten light vessels left here for Canada about dark last night and grave fears are felt for their safety. Up to this time but one, the Snow-bird, had been heard from and she was ashore at Charlotte. The crew are safe. The wind blew forty miles an hour on the lake and the snow is blinding. It is feared the damage to shipping has been great.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—Snow to the depth of eight and ahalf inches fell here last night. The highest velocity of the wind was twenty-six miles per hour. No disasters are reported at this end of the lake, but the water is the lowest in several years and a number of vessels are aground in the harbor. Railroad traffic is somewhat impeded this morning by the snowfall.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Dispatches from various portions of New Hampshire and Vermont indicate a heavy fall of snow last night and this morning.

Forced to Marry and Deserted.

READING, Pa., November 12.—Testimony was taken here to-day in the divorce suit of Ermine Schmack against Clinton Schmack. The divorce will be granted on Monday. The bride three months ago was a happy girl of 19, the daughter of Squire Nicholas, of Churchville, one of the most respected citizens of Berks. Schmack is a day laborer, and a repulsive looking fellow of 30. By threats he induced the girl to marry him. He came to Reading, swore that she was over 21, and got a license. Then he hurried her to Grostville, where they were married.

She immediately regretted her step, and once free ran home and never lived with him as his wife. He had been paying attention to a girl in Montgomery county, and took the next train for Norristown, where he got another marriage license. Then he drove girl No. 2 across the country, but could get no one to perform the service. In the mean time officers got on his track, arrested him, and he is now in the Norristown jail to answer the charges of perjury and breach of promise of marriage at the instance of girl No. 2.

He will also be brought to Reading to be tried for perjury. He says that he had three other girls in his mind whom he wanted to marry.

Rural Burglars.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., November 12.—The general merchandise store of A. H. Strickler was broken into this morning about 3 o'clock, and goods to the amount of $500 were taken. The work was done by two colored men named "Mooney" Brown and Joe Hayes. The stolen goods, consisting of all kinds of clothing, were placed in a spring wagon and taken to the house of Minor Gordon, also colored, who lives at Bunker Hill.

Gordon informed the police, who captured Brown after a lively chase, in which the latter was shot in the leg. Hayes escaped, but was seen at Connellsville this morning.

The Chicago Strike.

CHICAGO, November 12.—The general situation at the Union Stock Yards shows no essential change beyond the fact that the applicants for work were more numerous than on any previous day, and many of the old men were included in the list, having apparently concluded to accept the protection offered them and secure their former places while there is still an opportunity. The troops guarded all the main approaches this morning but encountered no turbulent crowds.

Vanderbilt's Poultry.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt has just received from abroad 30 fowls of rare breeds, which, were they put on the market, would bring from $800 to $1,000. They have been sent to his large poultry establishment at Oakdale, L. I., and will be used for breeding purposes. Among them are the Labrecse and Crevecoeur, from France; the Houdano and the Andalusian, from Spain, and the white and black Minorcas, from England. The latter are quite rare, not even being bred very largely in England. They readily bring from $15 to $40 apiece. They are very handsome, the black species having a red face and hanging comb, with a very rich, greenish plumage. The great value of the breed is in its egg producing qualities. Their record in England is 200 eggs a year for each hen, while the best egg-producing hen here, the white Leghorn, averages 50 to 60 less than this.

The Minorca hen's eggs are noted for their size, averaging six to the pound with a very fine flavor. The Labresse, the new French breed, is noted as both a fine table fowl and egg producer. Among the other fowls in the lot were some game bantams, some red-breasted game birds, and some pure bred Pekin ducks. Mr. Vanderbilt's poultry stock is one of the finest as to fancy fowls in the United States, and contains specimens of the choicest breeds, American as well as foreign. He has about 800 thoroughbred fowls in all.

Bribe-Givers In Court.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—In obedience to summonses served on them yesterday "Jake" Sharp, "Jim" Richmond, James Foshay and Thomas B. Kerr appeared in the Court of General Sessions to-day to plead to the twenty-one indictments found against them for bribery in the Broadway Railway matter. Sharp's case was first called, and his counsel stated that he was prepared to enter a plea for his client, but before doing so de desired leave to withdraw the plea to be entered and enter another demurer to the indictment or mark a motion concerning the case. He desired a reasonable time to decide upon the steps to be taken. Recorder Smyth, after some argument, gave the defendant until Monday next to withdraw the plea and substitute another, but said, that if it were decided to make a motion the district Attorney must be given notice a couple days in advance. A plea of "not guilty" was then entered in behalf of Jacob Sharp. Counsel for Richmond, Foshay and Kerr then respectively entered a like plea with the same stipulations, and counsel and clients left the Court-room.

Factory Hands Blown Up.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—An explosion occurred in the cigar-box manufactory of Henry H. Sheip & Co., Nos. 1,704 and 1,706 Randolph street, yesterday afternoon, which blew out the rear wall, killing one girl, badly injuring a number of young men, women and girls, and imperiling the lives of over one hundred more.

About two hours after the fire which followed the explosion had been extinguished the body of Carrie Bruner, aged sixteen, was found in the third story of the factory, buried under steam pipes and heavy timbers. Her body and clothing were but slightly burned, and her death was in all probability caused by the heavy timbers falling upon her when the explosion occurred.

Fifteen persons were more or less seriously injured, but it is thought that none of the injuries will prove fatal, with the probable exception of Anna Wolfiner, aged twenty-three years, who received severe burns about the head and body, and also sustained injuries from flying timbers. The injuries of the others were burns and bruises sustained in jumping or falling from the upper stories.

The Fire Doctrine.

CHICAGO, November 12.—A fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning in the basement of the Chicago Avenue church, known as "Moody's Church." Before the fire department arrived at the scene the flames had reached the second floor and auditorium, and thence spread through the great edifice with astonishing rapidity and irresistible fierceness. The volume of smoke was so dense as to prevent the firemen from entering the building, and they were compelled to smash the stained-glass windows, and thus were they enabled to turn half a dozen streams of water upon the fire. After an hour's work the fire was subjected to control, but the vast interior of the building was totally destroyed, the exterior walls only remaining. The loss is estimated at $80,000. The greatest excitement prevailed during the progress of the fire, but happily no one was hurt.

Punished for Swapping Wives.

CHATHAM, N. C., Nov. 15.—A white man, Moore, was sent to the chain-gang Saturday for having traded wives with another man. When Judge Gilmer asked him what he had to say why sentence should not be passed, he replied that he did not know that his act was a crime. A man came to his house with a woman who was better looking than his own wife and bantered him for a trade, so he "swapped" and paid $1.50 to boot. As this was his first "swap" he hoped that the Court would impose a light sentence. The other man who was party to the trade has not been apprehended, as he lives some miles in the country and the officers have been unable to catch him.

The Last Check on the Confederacy

DALLAS, TEX., Nov. 15.—Probably the last check in existence on the Confederate States of America was exhibited to-day by Colonel J. P. Caldwell, of this city. It is for $80,000, drawn on the Confederate States Depository at Columbus, by W. M. Gillespie, quartermaster, in favor of Colonel T. Sanford, and is dated April 15, 1865 five days after the surrender of Lee. The check was delivered to Colonel Caldwell, who was then chief clerk of the Depository, during the movement from Alabama to Georgia before the victorious Federal cavalry. The letter was delivered in the woods and before the news of Lee's surrender had reached the retreating Confederates.

The Gas Exploded.

LATROBE, Pa., Nov. 11.—The dwelling of S. H. Baker, owner of the Pennsylvania Car-Works, of this place, was burned this morning. A natural gas explosion started the fire. A leak allowed the gas from the Westmoreland & Cambria Gas Company to accumulate in the cellar, and coming in contact with the coal fire in the furnace caused an explosion, completely wrecking the house. To make matters worse the boilers at the water works would not furnish steam to give the pumps sufficient pressure to furnish a supply of water. This was caused by the gas companies shutting off fuel under the water company's boilers without giving notice. The total loss is about $7,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

Driven to Suicide by Fear.

SEDALIA, Nov. 12.—Charles Hudson, colored, who pleaded guilty to incest in the Criminal Court Wednesday, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning. He saturated his clothing and the bed upon which he was lying in his cell with coal oil and then applied a lighted match. His entire body was instantly wrapped in flames, but no cry escaped him. The jailor was attracted by the smell of the smoke, however, but before the flames could be extinguished the man was fatally burned. He gave as a reason for the attempted suicide that he was afraid he would be hanged for his crime.

Carlisle will not be Speaker.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—While here the other day. Mr. Randall said that Mr. Carlisle would not be re-elected Speaker, as the anti-tariff reformers held the balance of power and would oppose him. He said that Mr. Burns, of Missouri, would be Speaker, and Hotman, of Indiana, would be Chairman of Appropriations, as he (Randall) did not want the place longer on account of his ill health.

They Bounced the Mormons.

NEW YORK, November 12.—An Elkville, Pa., special says: An exciting time was had down at Lambeth's lime kilns, near here, on Tuesday. A number of farmers knew that there were two men, strangers in the place, operating among the young women of the neighborhood, frequenting the gathering of Sunday schools and ingratiating themselves among the single women, and the farmers determined to drive them out of the neighborhood. The elder of the two, Brother, Ettig, as he was called, was seen emerging from Gray meadow with young Lena Ecklesberger, whom he was inducing to join a Mormon colony. Ettig was seized and dragged to the lime sheds and rolled in a bin of white lime-dust and then started on a run through the woods. Boring, the other suspected party, was also seized and ducked in a creek and cowhided and started through the woods in the direction Ettig had taken. It appears there was a concerted plan, according to which a number of young men should all be ready to start west on a given day to join a Mormon settlement. At least a dozen young women have had their heads turned by all sorts of promises made by these fellows, and for time it was difficult to secure hired female help in that region.

Murdered in a Drunken Brawl.

DUNBAR, Pa., November 4.—During a drunken brawl on Tuesday James McCain, a peanut vender, struck Shoemaker Haveman on the head with a poker, fracturing his skull and causing death in a few hours. McCain, who is well known throughout the State, was arrested and is now in jail.

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